THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $20, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Leg Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best of terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.
RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.
MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale
Cakes and Candies of great Variety,
and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.
She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Blue Sack Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and on sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1855. No. 96.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.
Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetterjille street, just above the Market House.
The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.
MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ⅓ South Down and ⅔ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.
SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.
March 11, 1855. 31—tf.
N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water po ver and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.
For terms, &c., call on or address
ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1855. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.
ELIJAH ATKINSON, } Exec'rs.
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, }
August 25, 1855. 81—3m.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.
The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.
All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN JERVIS, *Executor.*
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.
A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.
Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.
Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.
MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in origina growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KING & BIGGS,
Merchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very best quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by firstrate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.
Black and fancy Cloth Coats, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot and Beaver Cloth do.. Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats, Black Doeskin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collar, &c. Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers.
Cravats, stocks, pocket hand'kfs, gloves half hose, suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c.
In fact, we have every article usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.
Our friends from a distance who anticipate visiting Raleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly desire a continuation of the same.
KING & BIGGS.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Hats, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—4t.
☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post four times weekly.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.
Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.
THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE now open for the reception of guests.
J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.
October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.
J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.
PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:
On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:
All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*
On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.
In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)
In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)
On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1355, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)
In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)
On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.
Of the above described land the forty-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.
An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.
In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.
The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.
The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

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Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
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Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.
On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,

OF ALAMANCE.

Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of North-Carolina, October 18th, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to this assemblage of our fellow-citizens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to instruct or entertain. But, though reluctantly, I have undertaken it, that I might, if no other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindred arts, and my zeal for their advancement and prosperity, under a confident assurance, indeed, of the kind consideration of North Carolinians for the imperfections of one who, though long unused to public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome should be tendered. The purposes of the Society and the modes of effecting them, are generally known; and we invite the co-operation of all in the good work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for improving tillage, perfecting and increasing the productions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animals and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairs such things as you have. Indeed, those who bring only themselves are very welcome; for, after all, our men and women are our best productions, and it can only raise a just pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form friendships, gain and impart knowledge, honor agriculture, and thereby become the more content with our lot being cast in North Carolina.

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making, acknowledgements to the General Assembly for the pecuniary aid extended to the Society. Its usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multiply exhibitions. A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contributions of annual subscribers and visitors at the Fairs; and, since our last annual meeting, the Society presented to the Legislature a memorial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might deem requisite to the advancement of agriculture and manufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that, in compliance with the memorial, a permanent annual appropriation of $1500 was made for the payment of premiums, subject only to the reasonable and politic proviso, that within the preceding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The appropriation, if not fully adequate to the wants and claims of a people as agricultural as those of North Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects, and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it cannot be supposed that the farmers and mechanics and traders of the State have hearts so dead to their duty and interest as to let them fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which the Society has had the opportunity of acknowledging this legislative bounty, and we take much pride and pleasure in doing so.

Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture of North Carolina worthy of this public patronage, and of the efforts of some of her citizens to promote and improve it? I answer, Yes—yes. North Carolina is entitled to all, that every one of her people can do to promote her prosperity and elevate her character; and her sons will be amply remunerated for their efforts for her advantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its variety of pursuits—planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very recently they were almost exclusively agricultural, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce, difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects progress has been made and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that before long fleets of our own merchantmen will sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of our sister States and foreign countries; while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful implements of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable. Manufactures are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture by diversifying employments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stocks, and supplying on the spot and without delay many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time they will become a more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political economy; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still so; and it will make us still more so, as it becomes improved and more productive. Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be as improveable and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, as prosperous and happy as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of weight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor, if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and of that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is around him.

The profits and the comforts of agriculture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the facilities for disposing of surpluses of production. The two first, climate and soil, should be congenial to products requisite for the sustenance of the husbandman himself, and in demand for others who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe she occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the vigorous exertion of the faculties and energies of body and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which constitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller nearly all the necessaries and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely to maintain life; but, beyond that, to realise gains that may be employed in the addition of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our labor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of genial climate which gives to North Carolina, in herself, the advantages of many countries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was as diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile valleies of the many long streams—the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and Pedee, the Catawba, and other rives, which appear upon our map, besides those of smaller streams, almost numberless, all, at a moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such great and increasing demand—to one or the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited.—Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines and apricots flourish almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspberry, gooseberry, currants, and, above all, our native grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernong and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of foreign origin. When to these are added the fish, with which our eastern waters abound through the year, but are alive in the spring—our naval stores and lumber, our marls, our minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the extensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and the coals, one may confidently ask, is there any other country which contains or produces more or a greater diversity of things to sustain life or to bring money?—And then let me enquire of you, North Carolinians, what better country do *you* want than your own? I hold it is good enough—too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happily situated. There may at some time be a stint below our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a country where maize—which we call Indian corn—grows to perfection. There is no record of a dearth, approaching famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that a failure of that crop from an unpropitious season is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitute.

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she be not in every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leave her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking—what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exalt her by uniting in an effort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embellish her with durable and tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substantial farm houses, with orchards and every other thing that can make her beautiful in our eyes and fasten our affections on her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely, for the system under which the rich vegetable loam they found here was so used up. The labors and hardships of settling a wild country leave but little opportunity for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely necessary for maintaining the colony. Land was in plenty—timber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the sounder economy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scourging cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go on to a certain extent, and then it must stop. When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further reduction of the soil, and then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original capacity.

If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low, condition, much of the land in the State had been brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came" instead of "has come," because it is a joyful fact, that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profiting much therefrom in their fortunes and setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for some years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable sources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use of guano and plaster of Paris, and the field-pea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiries to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as public-spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments—as well those in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainted, much improvement has been made, to my own knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border, from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had for about fifty years considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abounding evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility. Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old-fields," with broomstraw and old-field pines for their only vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man. This is a sad picture. But it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work of destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its condition not so hopeless, and, cherishing their attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years—since the time of river navigation and railroads began—set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore that they cultivated less land than before, leaving a larger area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course. They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased the collection and application of manures from the stables, and the cattle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hill-side trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old-fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and of course, in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason I have thought it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them: contenting myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others, which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all the outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of products, besides enhancing the value of real estate. Thus will our agriculture be rendered as pleasing and as profitable as that of the most favored portions of the earth.

Then let me say once more to you, men of North Carolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and ought to be. For you and your sons she will yield a rich harvest: to some "thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some an hundred fold," according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done.

The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is most important element in the cost, amount, and also of production. I very frankly avow the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and of slaves of the African race, is as well adapted to the public and private ends of our agriculture as any other could be—making our cultivation not less thorough, cheap, and productive than it would be, if carried on by the whites alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves would make it; and, therefore, that it has a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical and moral state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here, without the other. Of course, I am not about entering into that controversy which has connected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is unnecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the nature of the controversy and the motives of the parties to it. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it; and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren, towards our fellow-citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the rights of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded, that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority. My purpose now, however, is merely to maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and social condition of each race. In support of the first part of the proposition, a decisive argument is furnished by the fact that the amount and value of the productions of slave labor in this country exceeds those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal number of men in any other country, as far as they can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if the free men in those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self destruction. Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right—even though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to get clear of his slaves or of slavery? We have, indeed, a respectable and peaceful religious society—less numerous than formerly—who are forbidden by an article in their creed from holding men in slavery. Even they never warred or contended against this institution here, nor sought to seduce or spirit away their neighbor's slaves; but like the quiet and Christian men they professed to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the North-West, in which slavery did not exist. With that slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called universal. Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. But I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Carolina because other owners would not follow their example. On the contrary, when our slaveholders remove, they carry their slaves with them further south, where slavery is, if possible, more firmly fixed than here, because they expect the labor of the slaves to be more productive. Besides, there are many inhabitants of this State who do not hold slaves, some from choice and some from inability to purchase them, and nevertheless, they are content to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those men migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go to the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their own exertions. These facts, which cannot be denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an unanimous conviction of our people that slavery, as it exists here, is neither unprofitable, nor impolitic, nor unwholesome. For certainly, though slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear understandings, and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men.

It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true, as supposed or set forth by some, that slavery degrades free labor, and, consequently, that our population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave-owners, dissolute and profligate in morals, as well as atrocious tyrants. But that is not true—not at all true; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that white men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why, there is not a country on earth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes and conditions, is considered more respectable, or is more respected. We, like every other people, have the idle and the vicious amongst us.—But they are chiefly those who have the least connexion with slaves, and particularly those employed in agriculture, and are to be found, without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their superintendence full employment, work, they and their sons, with their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by it. Indeed, every one, who by intelligence, integrity, and industry, provides for himself and his household either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly respected here, as in every other well ordered community; and many of them are of great and useful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable, that slaveholders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the ruthless and relentless tyrants, of whom some persons delight to draw over-charged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large slaveholder is not manual, yet it is not the less engrossing and onerous; and the feelings between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part of the former, and affectionately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and unmixed good.—Nor is any thing that is human. There are instances of cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are exceptions, and rare exceptions. Great severity in masters is as much opposed to the usages of our people as to the sentiment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of the master. Moderation in the punishment of dependents is founded in nature; and unjust, excessive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be presumed, but quite the contrary.—The meek man who led the Israelites through the wilderness, and legislated for them by inspiration, understood this better than those who paint us so frightfully, without knowing much about us. In treating of the different degrees of homicide, he had regard to the known motives of the human heart, and thereon founded the presumption, that the slaying of a slave by the master, is by misadventure, "because he is his money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree or duration of the infliction as to make him "die under his hand," and thus evince that discipline was a pretence, and the killing of designed malignity or wanton brutality. I appeal to every one, if our experience is not in accordance with the divine statute. The same motive induces the master to be observant of the health and morals of his slaves; to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established habit of the slaveholding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

But the interest of the owner is not the only security to the slave for humane treatment; there is a stronger tie between them. Often born on the same plantation, and bred together, they have a perfect knowledge of each other, and a mutual attachment. Protection and provision are the offices of the master, and in return the slave yields devoted obedience and fidelity of service; so that they seldom part but from necessity. The comfort, cheerfulness, and happiness of the slave should be, and generally is, the study of the master; and every Christian master rejoices over the soul of his slave saved, as of a brother, and allows of his attendance on the ministry of God's word and sacraments, in any church of his choice in his vicinity. The condition of a slave denies to him, indeed, opportunities of education sufficient for searching the Scriptures for himself, and working thereout his own conversion; but God forbid that should be necessary to salvation! It is not; for to the poor and the unlettered the Christian graces are promised and given in an especial manner, because they have less pride of intellect, more simplicity of faith, and more singleness of heart; and among the slaves of this country there are many exemplary Christians. Indeed, slavery in America has not only done more for the civilization and enjoyments of the African race than all other causes, but it has brought more of them into the Christian fold than all the missions to that benighted continent from the Advent to this day have, or, probably, those for centuries to come would, excepting only the recent Colonies of blacks on the western coast of Africa, by which one may hope and believe that under divine direction the lights of civilization and the knowledge of the true God may be reflected back on that whole land. Such are some of the beneficial effects on that race of their connexion with us.—Upon the slaveholder the impressions are not less distinctly durable, nor less beneficial. He is habitually a man of employment. As in military life, he must train his troop to their duties, lay out their work, and superintend its execution; and by a mild and just, though firm discipline, reward and punish according to their deserts; and he must never fail in sympathy with them in regard to innocent enjoyments at proper times, and their needs in sickness and in health. Sometimes matters, very trivial in themselves, have exceedingly great effect in improving the slave and uniting him to his owner. I know a gentleman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the better among his slaves, by the small boon of a cheap looking glass for each of their quarters. Another bound his people to him by a devoted affection, by joining with solemnity in their processions at the burial of their dead, in a grave yard, which he had protected by a plain post and plank enclosure.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relations, though it be that of a slaveowner, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not, nor loves them. He sympathises with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and the dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if kept to themselves, unprompted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of the Indian tribes in the territories, now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites, as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed up in wars with the whites, or, at their instigation, with each other, deprived of their land, and, consequently, with reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalised by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befell most of those at the South, and from the same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—some negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognised by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education, and religion. And now those tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property, and power; with a printed statute book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunals of justice. Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation, under a phrensy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate our fields, desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season. For, in every part of our beloved country there are men, and, I trust, many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the Constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens—not less their fellow-citizens because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow-citizens at home.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employments depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a great draw-back on the profits of capital and labor for a long time here. Some relief in particular parts of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people; and afterwards resort was had to Railroads. The wonders worked by steam, and railways are indeed astonishing throughout the world. In no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensible. Every one, therefore, ought to commend the legislative policy in providing them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first presented the utility and construction of Railroads to the notice and patronage of this State; I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and soon after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays under the signature of "Carlton," in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the subject and the dread of the expense, operating upon timid counsels, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted.—But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at the late session of the legislature charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, when probably it was unknown or had been forgotten by the acting generation of legislators, that he had ever advocated the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion for a brief space longer his early service in a cause now so generally and justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the resources and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, and satisfy his reasonable desires for accumulation and the higher enjoyments of both laboring and educated and more refined men. It has been done without setting up any claim for her, which I do not believe to be well founded, or any statement in which I do not expect your concurrence. In truth I have said nothing new, and I have not sought so much to impart information as to excite reflection on what you already know. For we take no note of things that we see every day, and it is a more common fault not to make a proper use of knowledge, than it is not to possess it; to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are indifferent to it. My purpose has been to present to you, with much plainness of speech, things that none can deny and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If they be, let them make their impress on our minds and hearts, that we may be duly sensible of, and thankful for, the goodly bounties of health, competence, and wealth, which may be derived from the agriculture and other occupations of North Carolina.

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussion, I ought not to have undertaken it, and regret that I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages.—I beseech your forgiveness, and will make the best reparation now in my power, by promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think I may, in conclusion, safely make the promise. I cannot close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, till her, cherish her rising manufactures, extend her rail-ways, encourage and endow her schools and colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources, promote knowledge, virtue, and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown: And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

The ladies of Bardstown, Ky., through the Editor of the Louisville Democrat, presented to George D. Prentice, an urn, with the following address in commemoration of his signal services, during the election butcheries in Louisville, viz:

LOUISVILLE, August 7th, 1855.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have been requested and instructed by the ladies of Bardstown, to present to you, in their name, the Urn, which the bearer of this note will deliver to you, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of your *distinguished* services in behalf of the American party. They feel that the country is much indebted to you for your devotion to the great principles on which our government and party are based, viz: The burning of the churches of the impudent Papists, the roasting, stewing, and frying alive, of the vile Dutch and Irish, *women* and infants, so victoriously, triumphantly, and gloriously achieved in this city on last Monday night, by *men* whose souls were inspired and arms nerved at your patriotic instigation.

This Urn contains some of the trephies won by the "American" party on Monday, viz: The hearts of Dutchmen, the ashes of Irishmen, the brains of anti-American infants, and a portion of the burned flesh of Quinn (brother of a deceased Popish priest), all of whom were *burned alive* on Monday night for the safety and perpetuity of our national welfare. The offering will be the more acceptable, we are assured, when you are informed that the charred and burned particles, and the brains of infants herewith tendered are *the remains, the identical remains* of the *women* and *infants* who so shamefully fired upon and killed the brave men of the great American party, who died "breathing lofty aspirations, in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity."

Accept, sir, this Holocaust—these remains of women and rascally Dutch and Irish suckling infants, as a testimonial of your devotion to the protection of "American rights."

Ky. Statesman.

Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple minded women, have been kissed, cherished and wept over by men of far loftier intellect. So it will be to the end of all time. It is a lesson worth learning, by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, although not incompatible with, them. This is why we often see a man of high genious or intellectual power pass by the De Staels and Corinnes, to take into his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is—what few "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Third Annual Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society.

We give below a list of the Premiums awarded by the Judges at the late Fair. There may be a few omissions or errors in the list. We have not been able to procure the report on Fruit and Fruit Trees, as it was not handed in before the hour for reading out the premiums.

BRANCH I.—LIVE STOCK

FIRST DIVISION.

First Class—Thoroughbred.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, $25
2nd best Stallion over 4 years old, W. F. Petts, 2nd premium, 15
Best Brood Mare over 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, 15
2nd best Brood Mare over 4 years old, P. C. Cameron, 2nd premium, 10
Best Mare over 2 and under 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, 10

The committee cannot withhold their admiration of a yearling colt, the property of Gen. M. T. Hawkins, and recommend him to the consideration of the Discretionary Committee.

William R. Holt, J. U. Kirkland, Walter Gwynn, Committee.

2nd Class—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 y'rs old, S. O'Bryant 1st premium, $20
Second best Stallion over 4 years old, F. M. Parker, 2d premium, 10
Second best Brood Mare over 4 years old, S. O'Bryant, 2d premium, 5
Best pair matched Carriage-Horses raised in the State, W. H. Holderness, 1st premium, 20
One Colt, 2 years, old, Ab. Scott, 1st premium, 5
One Black Horse, Jacob Sorrel 1st pre. 10
One Harness Horse, S. T. Cuthberston, 1st premium,

C. H. JORDAN, Ch'm.

3rd Class—Heavy Draught Horses.

2nd best Stallion over 4 years old, Jno. Hayes, 2nd premium, $10
Best Brood Mare over 4 years old, Starling Parrish, 1st premium, 15

In this class the committee examined a very fine Gray Horse, 5 years old, exhibited by S. O'Bryant of Roxboro, being superior to any horse in this class on exhibition—all other horses were ruled out for the first premium. In consequence of this horse having drawn a premium at the N. C. State Fair last year, the committee could not award the same horse a premium this year. Given under our hands this 17th of October, 1855.

H. T. Clark, J. A. Whitaker, J. M. Cunningham, Committee.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

Best Jack, with approved certificates, imported, A. Walker & Co., 1st premium, $20
Best and largest Jack, raised in the State, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, 20
Best and largest Jennette, raised in the State, S. W. Cotton, 1st premium, 10

John S. Dancy, S. P. Hill, Alexander B. Hawkins, Committee.

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

1st Class—Short Horns and Durhams.

Best Bull over 3 years old, N. Devon, S. Smith, 1st premium, $15
Best Bull over 2 and under 3 years, Durham, Wm. Russell, 1st premium, 10
Best Bull over 1 and under 2 years, Wm. Russell, 1st premium, 5
Best Heifer over 1 and under 2 years, Wm. Russell, 1st premium, 3
Best Cow over 3 years old, N. Devon, Dr. R. H. Mason, 1st premium, 10
Best Calf, N. Devon, S. Smith, 1st premium, 3
Best Calf 6 months old, Devon & Durham, Wm. Russell, 1st premium, 3
Best Heifer 15 months old, N. Devon, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, 1st premium, 3
Best Bull Calf 1 year old, N. Devon, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, 1st premium, 3
Best 2 year old N. Devon, Gwynn, 1st preminm, 3
Best Heifer over 1 and under 2 years old, Devon, E. Hall, 3

Jas. E. Williams, H. G. Williams, A. W. Venable, Committee.

GRADES OR MIXED BLOOD AND NATIVE CATTLE.

Best Bull, Native, 3 and a half years old, M. S. Henly, 1st premium, $15
Best Cow, Grade, 4 years old, Seth Jones, 1st premium, 10

L. O'B. Branch, Thos. Ruffin, R. R. Bridgers, Committee.

WORKING OXEN.

Best pair of Work Oxen, John Hayes, 1st premium, $10

C. L. Hinton, Thos. Miller, Committee.

FAT CATTLE.

Best fat ox, Dr. E. A. Crudup, 1st premium, 5

W. A. Graham, C. Graves, Bryan Grimes, Committee.

MILCH COWS.

Best Milch Cow giving not less than 20 quarts on exhibition, Seth Jones, 1st premium, $20
2nd best Milch Cow giving not less than 16 quarts on exhibition, Jno. Hayes, 2nd premium, 10

A. W. Venable, E. J. Mumford, Committee.

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

Best Bucks, 4 years old, South Down & Leicester, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, 1st premium, $10

Wm. Long, John H. Bryan, G. J. Ward, Committee.

FOURTH DIVISION.

SWINE.

First Class—Large Breed.

Best Breeding Sow over 2 years old, with not less than 4 pigs,

Thomas Bragg, W. W. Holden, E. Hall, Committee.

DIARY.

Best jar of Fresh Butter, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, $3
H. H. Watters, A. B. Hawkins, S. P. Hill, Committee.

Food, Condiments, &c., from 14 to 19.

For the best specimen of the following dried fruits: Peaches, Pears, and Apples, of each not less than ½ bushel, S. W. Westbrooks, 1st premium for each, $2
For the best and greatest variety of the above dried fruits made and exhibited by the same individual, S. W. Westbrooks, 1st premium, 5
For the best specimen Domestic Wine, not less than ½ dozen bottles, D. W. Lewis, 1st premium, 5
W. H. Walters, A. B. Hawkins, S. P. Hill, Committee.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c. to 14.

For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, Alexander Dixon, 1st premium, $10
2nd best specimen of Wheat Flour, N. Price, 1st premium, 5
For the best specimen of Corn Meal, W. F. Collins, 1st premium, 3
A barrel of superior Flour, made from 8¾ bushels of White Wheat at Long Creek Mills, by S. H. Hunt, deserves notice.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Wm. Upchurch, M. B. Royster, Committee.

Vegetables.

For the best stalks of Egg Plants, T. E. Pender, 1st premium, 1
Best Pumpkins, M. Lambert, 1st premium, 1
Best Beets, K. M. C. Williamson, 1st premium, 1
Best Turnips, J. Kirkpatrick, 1st premium, 1
D. W. Courts, W. A. Gwynn, W. W. Holden, Committee.

BRANCH III---MECHANICS.

MECHANICS.

First Class—Plows, &c.

For the best Side Hill Plow, W. B. Upchurch, 1st premium, $10
For the best double Mould Board Plough, Borum & McLean, 1st premium, 5
For the best Cast Mould Board 1 horse Plough, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, 10
For the best Cast Mould Board 2 Horse Plough, J. H. Gooch, 1st premium, 10
For the best Wrought mould board one horse Plow, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st. premium, $10.
For the best Wrought Mould Board 2 Horse Plough, A. Dixon, 1st premium, 10
For the best Toothed Harrow, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, 5
For the best Wrought Cotton Scraper Plough, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, 10
For the best Toothed Cultivator, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st premium, 5
For the best Wrought Subsoil Plough, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, 10
For the best Iron Roller, smooth, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st premium, 5
For the best Iron Roller, pegged, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st premium, 5
For the best and greatest variety of Agricultural implements, manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor, or under his supervision, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, 25

Second Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

For the best 2 Horse Road Wagon, J. L. Woods, 1st premium, $10
For the best Wheel Barrow, Cobb, Hilton & Co., 2
Best pair of Wagon or Plow Hames, J. L. Woods, 1st premium, 2
Best 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage, Dibble & Bros., 1st premium, 25
Best Top Buggy, Nelson and Doughty, 1st premium, 15
Best Open Buggy, Nelson & Doughty, 1st premium, 10
Best lot of Wheel Hubs, Cobb, Hilton & Co., 1st premium, 3
Jas. S. Leathers, C. B. Root, R. R. Bridgers, Committee.

Third Class—Machinery.

HORSE POWER.

Best Sweep Horse Power, J. H. Gooch, 1st premium, $15
Best Corn and Cob Crusher, Robbins & Bibb, 15
Best Threshing Machine, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st premium, 15
Best Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for grain or grass, C. Burnett, 1st premium, 10
Best Cotton Gin, J. S. Carlisle, 1st premium, 20
Best Hay Press, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st premium, 10

HAND POWER.

Best Fanning Mill, C. Burnett, 1st premium, 5
Best Corn Sheller, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st premium, 5
Best Straw and Shuck Cutter, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st premium, 5
Best Smut Machine, J. A. McMannen, 1st premium, 10
Willis Lewis, A. Brown, W. Albright, Committee.

Fourth Class—Saddlery, &c.

Best set Carriage Harness, Houston & Overby, 1st premium, $15
Best Ladies' Saddle, Bridle and Martingals, C. W. D. Hutchings, 1st premium, 5
Best Set 4 Horse Wagon Harness, John Sawyer & Co., 1st premium, 5
Samuel P. Hill, H. A. Giiliam, W. H. Holderness, Committee.

Cabinet Work.

Best Bedstead, Parker Rand, 1st premium, 5
Best Spring Seat Lounge, Watson & Booth, 1st premium, 5
T. E. Pender, A. F. Garrett, Chas. Latham, Committee.

Shoes, Hats, &c.

Best pair of Gentlemen's Boots, Henry Porter, 1st premium, $3
Best pair Gentlemen's Shoes, Henry Porter, 1st premium, 2
Best Dress Hat, silk or fur, G. W. & D. Gee, 1st premium, 3
Best Plantation Hat, G. W. & D. Gee, 1st premium, 3
Best half dozen Wool Hats, W. D. Andrews, 1st premium, 2
Best Straw and Grass Hats, Mrs. Nancy Newton, 1st premium, 3
Best Bonnet and Bandbox made of Hair, S. Hardy, 1st premium, 3
Geo. T. Cooke, H. J. B. Marsh, W. D. Jones, Committee.

Fifth Class.—Sundries from No. 13 to 17.

For the best and greatest variety of Mechanics Tools, made in the State, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st premium, $10
Best lot Manufactured Tobacco, Chewing, Y. & E. P Jones, 1st Premium, 10
Best Box Cigars, Lash & Bro. 1st premium, 5
Best Box Tallow Candles, Mrs. Jno. C. Partridge, 1st premium, 5
J. W. Harris, L. O'B. Branch, Thos. Miller, Committee.

Fifth Class—Sundries to No. 12.

Best lot of Rifles, A. C. Ledbetter, 1st premium, $5
Best Brass Kettles, Jos. Woltering, 1st premium, 5
Best Harness Leather, Jacob Ramsour & Co., 1st premium, 5
Best Side of Harness Leather, W. F. Hulbard, 1st premium, 3
Best lot Edged Tools, Jos. Woltering, 1st premium, 10
Best Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Jos. Woltering, 1st premium, 5
Best Improved American Rifle, W. W. Clark, 1st premium, 5
J. W. Lewis, David Hinton, Committee.

BRANCH IV—MANUFACTURES.

First Class.—Mill Fabrics.

Best piece Sattinette, Carson, Young & Grier, 1st premium, 5
Best piece Woolen Jeans, Carson, Young & Grier, 1st premium, 5
Best Felt Blanket, W. D. Andrews, 1st premium, 3
Best piece Woolen Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, 1st premium, 5
Best piece Shirting and Sheeting, J. Newlan & Son, 1st premium, 5
Best Bale Cotton Yarn, (all numbers,) J. Newlan & Son, 1st premium, 5
Jno. H. Leary, H. G. Spruill, Wm. Hill, Committee.

Second Class—Household Fabrics.

Best counterpane, Mrs. Roxana Harris, 1st premium, 3
Best Quilt, (cotton) Mrs. Jno. Y. Jones, 1st premium, 5
Best Quilt, (silk) Mrs. G. W. Mordecai, 1st premium, 5
Best Home-made Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, 1st premium, 3
Best pair home-made Blankets, Mrs. Rebecca Broughton, 1st premium, 3
Best Hearth Rug, Miss A. McRae, 1st premium, 3
Best pair home.made Silk Hose, Mrs. Lucy Savage, 1st premium, 2
Best Knit Counterpane, Mrs. E. Cuthbert, 1st premium, 10
Best Bed Spread, Mrs. B. Williams, 1st premium, 5
Jno. P. H. Russ, C. H. K. Taylor, Wylie Perry, Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMIT. ON DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

1 Crochet Collar, Miss Maria E. Cooke, 1st premium, $3
1 " D'Oyley, Miss A. Sherwood 1st premium, 1
1 Box Wax Flowers, Miss Nichols, 1st pre. 3
1 Ladies Mantilla, Mrs. E. Hall 1st prem. 3
2 Vest Shirts, Miss B. F. White, 1st prem. 1
1 Shirt Bosom, Miss J. McRorie, 1st prem. 1
1 Ladies Basque, Mrs. C. C. Raboteau, 1st premium. 1
1 Infant's Shirt, Mrs. Alley, 1st premium, 1
1 Ladies Under Dress, Mrs. R. H. Wynn, 1st premium, 2
1 Embroidered Collar and Sleeves, Miss M. Kuhn, 1st premium, 3
1 Embroidered Collar, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, dip.
1 Embroidered Collar, Miss V. C. Royster, 2nd premium, 2
1 Lady's Basque, Mrs. Roulhac, dip.
1 Jacket, Miss Rebecca Trull, (blind) 1st premium, 2
1 Sett Architectural Drawings, 1st prem. 2
1 Bed Spread and Curtains, Mrs. Kreth, 1st premium, 3
1 Brahma Down Tippet, Miss Maria Partridge, 1st premium, 2
1 Box Hair. do. 1
1 Map of N. Carolina, W. D. Cooke, to which special attention is called.
8 Tides, Mrs. T. Patridge, dip.
1 Large case Papier Mache Boxes, Cabas Baskets and Filagree Work, H. D. Turner, dip.
Specimen of Bees Wax, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, dip.
1 Patch Work Chair, Mrs. Wm. Hill, 1st premium, 3
1 Medicine Chest and Medicines, A. O. Bradley, dip.
1 Box Artificial Teeth, Dr. Benbow, 1st premium, 3
1 Pair Work Screens, Mrs. W. Lewis, dip.
1 Worked Cushion, Mrs. Nelson, dip.
1 Pair Ottoman Covers, Miss E. C. Loyd, 1st premium, 3
Oil Paintings by Prof. J. J. Eyers of Edgeworth Female College, and by Prof. Frerisch of Greensboro' Female College, are deemed entitled to a high degree of merit and are equally deserving of a 1st premium each of 5
2 Leather Frames, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, 1st premium, 2
1 Knit Cloak, Marion Johnson, dip.
1 Lot of Ambrotypes, J. T. Havens, dip.
1 Lot of Daguerreotypes, J. T. Havens, 1st premium. 3
1 Child's Sack, Mrs. Roulhac, 1st premium, 2
1 Collar and Cuffs, Mrs. E. Hall, dip.
1 Baby's Skirt, Miss M. Kuhn, do.
1 Case Jewelry, C. H. Thompson, do.
Alfred Dockery, R. A. Hamilton, W. A. Eaton, Committee.

REPORT OF COM. ON ESSAYS AND EXPERIMENTS.

The Committed on Essays and Experiments, to whom were referred the Essays on the accumulative preparation and application of stock yard and stable manures, report:

That they have examined these Essays by Messrs. R. H. Drysdale, E. L. Perkins and J. H. Bryan, Jr., respectively; and that while they take pleasure in commending each of them, as replete with learning and information on Agricultural Chemistry and useful reflections, and deem each one worthy of publication, they award the premium to Dr. E. L. Perkins, of Sampson county, his performance being deemed to conform most nearly to the species of essay for which the premium was advertised.

Will. A. Graham and Thos. Bragg, Committee.

Trial of speed in Trotting in Harness.—Gray Horse, Ole Bull, belonging to J. S. Ives—*Silver Cup.*

Trial of Speed in Trotting in Harness.—Bay Horse, Major, belonging, to J. B. Whitaker—*Silver Cup*

A. W. Venable J. A. Whitaker, W. H. Holderness, Tho's D. Meares, Committee.

Safety of Dr. Kane and his party of Arctic Explorers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The propeller Arctic and barque Relief, sent out some four months since under the command of Lieut. Hartstein, to the rescue of Dr. Kane and his party, arrived here this evening, having on board the doctor and his company. The propeller and barque made their way north in Smith's Sound up to lat. 70 deg. 30 min., when their further progress was stopped by the ice. After making their way in towards the shore, the expedition discovered an Indian village, where they learned that Dr. Kane and his party had gone south. They then retuaned to Disco Island, in Davis' Strait, off the western coast of Greenland, where they found Dr. Kane and his expeditionists. Dr. Kane had pushed his vessel, the Rescue, as far north as 81 degrees, when she was frozen in. He remained by her all the winter, sending to the Indian village for provisions. In the spring he abandoned the ship and made his way southwardly in sledges to Upernavick, whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, where they were found by the expedition sent in search of them.

Three of Dr. Kane's party died—Christian Olsen, carpenter; Pierce Schubert, cook; and Jefferson Baker, seaman. The remainder are all, more or less, frost-bitten.

On the 4th ult., the barque Relief narrowly escaped shipwreck by coming in contact with an iceberg. She stove her bulwarks, and had her boats carried away.

The last winter was unusually severe in the Arctic region, and many natives perished from exposure and starvation.

No traces whatever were discovered of Sir John Franklin's party.

MR. CLAY'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.—Senator Dixon, of Kentcky, formerly a Clay whig, but who, during the recent election in that State, addressed several know-nothing assemblages, announces in a recent letter his determination hereafter to act with the democratic party of the Union. Mr. Dixon is the successor of Henry Clay in the United States, Senate, and is a gentleman of great weight of character and influence:

HENDERSON, Sept. 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., requesting me to be present and address a mass meeting of the democracy, to be held at Paducah on the 27th inst. You are right in supposing that it is my intention to co-operate in future with the democratic party. The whig party, with which I have so long acted, has no longer a political existence. I have no party now but my country. To this I shall not cease to be faithful. The American party, divided as it is into two great sectional parties, tho one northern and the southern, can only injure where it would serve the country; for, instead of strengthening the national men of all parties, it can only divide them in all the elections, when union and concert of action are necessary to the very salvation of the country. As far as I can judge, the democratic party, although weakened in the free States, is still national, and still co-operates with the southern democracy in opposition to the abolitionists and free-soilers of the North, who, to destroy the institution of slavery, would rend the Union asunder, and bury beneath the ruins of the constitution the liberties of the country.

I regret, gentlemen, that circumstances over which I have no control will prevent my being with you on the occasion alluded to.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
ARCH. DIXON.

L. C. TRIMBLE, R. I. J. TWYMAN, and others.

NEW YORK OCT. 20.—Flour is steady, sales of State and Ohio brands at $8 62; Southern is unchanged. Wheat is unsettled and unquotable. Corn is lower; sales at 92 cts. for mixed. Pork, beef lard and whiskey are unchange.d Virginia fives 97.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT., 24, 1855.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.

We beg leave again to state that all yearly contracts for advertising in the Standard are abrogated at the close of the current year for which the contract was made. We charge all advertisements at our transient rates, viz: $1 per square (14 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion; and for regular advertisers by the year, or for six months, we deduct one-third or 33⅓ per cent. from the gross amount. Thus advertisers may insert much or little, and will pay accordingly. No deduction made for a less time than six months.

Contracts will be made for any specified length of time for standing advertisements, or for a certain space with a specified number of changes.

☞ No "General Advertising Agents" are recognized by us, and their orders will be attended to only when they enclose the cash.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

October, 1855. 92—

THE LATE STATE FAIR.

We devote the greater portion of our space today to the Address of Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and to the list of premiums awarded at the late State Fair.

The Address of Judge Ruffin will have a wide circulation in the public journals; and we trust our Northern cotemporaries especially will lay that portion of it which treats of the institution of slavery, before their readers. No man in the country is better informed than Judge Ruffin is as to the character and workings of the institution; and no one has ever spoken of it with more calmness, discrimination, or truth than he has on this occasion. He has never been a politician. On the contrary, he has devoted himself for nearly half a century, to the practice of the law, and to the exposition of the law on the Superior and Supreme Court benches of the State; and he is now in private life, a scientific farmer, the owner and controller of a large number of slaves—their master and best friend—fully informed, by experience and observation, of the nature of the institution, and competent in every sense to judge correctly as to the benefits it has conferred on both races. We trust, therefore, that this voice, uttered by such a man and under such circumstances, will be heard and heeded by our Northern brethren, and be productive of lasting good.

We learn that on Thursday night the Constitution of the State Agricultural Society was so amended as to reduce the number of the Executive Committee to seven, and to make the President (Judge Ruffin) Chairman *ex officio*. This Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. R. Poole, Chas. L. Hinton, and W. H. Jones, of Wake; Mr. R. A. Hamilton, of Granville; Mr. John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; Mr. Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; and Mr. R. H. Smith, of Halifax. Dr. E. A. Crudup, the late Chairman of the Committee, and who has served the Society from the first with praiseworthy zeal, and with so much benefit to its interests, was excused, at his own earnest request, from further service.

The fee for membership of the State Society was reduced from $3 to $2. We learn that the total receipts of the Society during the Fair, up to Thursday evening, including the $1,500 State donation, amounted to $4,522 96.

We now venture to predict, as the result of some observation and reflection, that the next State Fair will be by far the most imposing and successful ever held in the State.

We have a few extra copies of this week's Standard for sale, containing the address of Judge Ruffin.

STATE TAXES FOR 1855.

We inadvertently stated, in giving a week or two since, a list of the taxes for 1855, that the large addition to the revenue of nearly $90,000, was "owing, in a considerable degree, to the increased tax on merchants and to *the re-assessment of lands.*"—An esteemed Edgecombe friend has called our attention to the mistake in relation to the re-assessment of lands; and the Greensborough Patriot has also corrected us as follows:

"The *re-assessment* of lands had not taken place when the last summer's taxes were collected, The augmentation of the revenue from the lands and polls was owing to the *increase of taxes* on these sources, asprovided for by the last Assembly, viz: 12 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and 40 cents on the poll, instead of 6 and 20, as formerly.

The *increased tax* on the *re-assessment*, which will be collected next summer, will still further increase the revenue of the State."

We knew perfectly well that the land and poll tax had been doubled; but we wrote hastily the heading of the list of taxes, with the idea of re-assessment predominant in our mind, without looking to the law, and omitting reference to the *increased* tax on land and polls. Our Edgecombe friend says truly: "The re-assessment of real estate will not affect the revenue until next year. The taxes collected this year on land were levied according to the assessment of 1847. The large increase of revenue is attributable mostly to the added tax on merchants, lands, and polls, and not to the re-assessment of lands. I learn that the late assessment of lands in this County is at least 50 per cent. above the previous one. Should there be a corresponding increase elsewhere in the State, the revenue of next year will be largely increased on that account."

In the table heretofore published there was a typographical mistake as to the amount of taxes paid by Edgecombe. The amount should have been printed $8,786 87, instead of $6,786 87.

FIRST PREMIUM CARRIAGE.

The carriage to which was awarded the first premium at our State Fair last week was built by Dibble & Bro., of Kinston, N. C., and was a superb piece of work, incontestably proving that as good work can be done in our State as in the Northern States. The iron and wood work was neat, well proportioned and substantial; and the trimmings and general finish were such as cannot be excelled, either in the materials or workmanship. The body is placed on "platform" springs, and has glass panels and windows, with fine silk curtains inside. The whole interior is rich and beautiful, the skill and taste displayed by the mechanic being in unison with the costly materials used.

We understand that this carriage was purchased by Council Wooten, Esq., of Lenoir, for $1200.—Messrs. Dibble & Bro. would no doubt be pleased to fill orders for similar carriages. We learn that their establishment is large and complete, and that they furnish carriages, barouches, bruggies, &c., of the best quality and "at prices to suit the times."

SUPERIOR N. C. HERRINGS.—Among the articles received at the State Fair too late to be entered and examined by the judges, was a barrel of family herrings, by John H. Leary, Esq., of Chowan. They were an excellent article, and we regret they were not in time for a premium. Mr. Leary is one of the most enterprising farmers and fishermen of the Albemarle region.

PREMIUM TOBACCO.—Messrs. Y. & E. P. Jones, of Yanceyville, did not forget (they never do) to make us a present of a box of their fine premium chewing tobacco. Their article this year is superior in every respect. It may be had of Messrs. Williams & Haywood, of this City.

LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, having been invited by a Boston Committee to deliver a lecture in Tremont Temple, on the subject of Slavery, has made the following cutting and admirable reply, which we find in the Enquirer of the 12th. We agree with the Enquirer that "Mr. Wise has taken exactly the right position—one that should be followed out by every Southern man similarly situated:"

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK,
Accomac County, Va., Oct. 5th, 1855.

GENTLEMAN:—On my return to home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., "respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; or, if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening, between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will best accommodate me."

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me. *What* subject of slavery have *you "initiated" lectures upon?* I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken, *in Boston*, to *discuss and to decide whether my property, in Virginia, ought to remain mine or not*, and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws, federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or, whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than consitutions and statutes!

Who are you, to assume thus such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons nor recognize your jurisdiction.—You have no authority and no justification for thus calling *me* to account at the bar of *your* tribunal, and for thus arraigning an institution established by laws which do not reach you and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a *card, to indicate* the character of the lecturers. It reads:

"Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture committee, S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, George F. Williams, Henry T. Parker, W. Washburn, B. B. Mussey, W. B. Spooner, Jas. W. Stone."

It is endorsed:

"Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854–5. November 28, Hon. Charles Sumner, Rev. John Pierpont, poem. December 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. December 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. December 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq.—December 28, Cassias M. Clay, Esq., of Kentucky. January 4, Horace Greely. January 11, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. January 18, Hon. John P. Hale. January 25, Ralph Waldo Emmerson, Esq. February 8, Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. February, 15, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. February 22, Hon. Samuel Houston, of Texas. March 1, Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. March 8th, Hon. Charles W. Uphan."—All *Honorable* and *Squires*, except those who are *Reverends!* The card does verily indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked by "C. Summer, U. S. S." With these characteristics, I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes.

You say, "during the next season, a larger number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c., &c. I regret it, if any others can be found in the slave-holding States to accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt that you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his services in your cause.

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough, to purchase one word of discussion from me, *there*, whether *mine, here*, shall be mine or not; but I am ready to *volunteer*, without money and without price, to suppress any insurrection, and repeal any invasion which threatens or endangers the State Rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country, or the sacred Union, which binds Slave States and Free together in *one bond of National confederacy, and in separate bonds of Independent Sovereignties!*

In short, gentlemen, I will *not* deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and *doomsday*, which wil best accommodate me, for that purpose.

I give you an *immediate* answer, and, at my earliest convenience, indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject" that I will present is, deliberately: TO FIGHT IF WE MUST.

Your, obd't servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

To SAM'L. G. HOME, Phys. and Superin't. Blind Inst.
JNO. M. CLARK, High Sheriff.
SAM'L. MAY, Merchant.
PHILO SANFORD, Ex-Treasurer State.
NATH'L. B. SHURTLEFF, Phys. and Antiquarian.
JOSEPH STORY, Pres't. Com. Council.
THO'S. RUSSELL, Judge.
JAS. W. STONE, Phys.

MR. MCKETHAN'S CARRIAGE.—We learn that the fine Carriage, exhibited at the late Fair, by A. A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville, was purchased at $900 by Seth Jones, Esq., of this county. The whole of the woodwork of this carriage, we are informed, was constructed of materials obtained in Cumberland county; and in other respects the vehicle was as completely a *North Carolina* production as it could be made. Mr. McKethan is one of most enterprising mechanics in the State, and deserves much credit for his industry, energy, and success in life. He served his apprenticeship in Fayetteville, started in life with no means but his knowledge of his business and his good character; and he now works from sixty to seventy-five hands, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. Honor, say we, to the hard-handed mechanic, as well as to the plough!

CONTRIBUTIONS BY PITTSBOROUGH.—We learn that during the week of the recent Chatham Superior Court, a collection was taken up for the relief of the destitute and suffering of the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, amounting to the handsome sum of $275—of which $60 were contributed by the ladies of Pittsborough and its immediate vicinity. The money was transmitted to the Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth by the Hon. A. Rencher, and each of those functionaries returned a very suitable and handsome acknowledgment. Such sympathy for suffering humanity is honorable to our nature, and deserves its reward both here and hereafter.

GREAT'ANTI-KNOW NOTHING FESTIVAL.—The Democrats of Warren held a meeting on the 16th, to make arrangements for holding a Grand anti-Know Nothing Festival, at some convenient point in this Congressional District, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on the 28th and 29th of next month. Committees were appointed, and preliminary steps taken for an imposing festival. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

☞ We have received the first number of the Semi-Weekly Warrenton News. It is an excellent newspaper, cheap, and devoted thoroughly to Democratic principles. We wish its able Editor and its worthy proprietor the most abundant success.

☞ The North-Carolina Baptist State Convention will assemble in Warrenton, on the 7th of next month.

☞ Several communications and other matter unavoidably crowded out.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing here, during the Fair, several of our cotemporaries of the press; and among them Sherwood, of the Patriot, Mann, of the Elizabeth City Sentinel, and Schoolfield, of the Petersburg Express. We regret that we failed to meet Mr. Thackston, of the South-Side Democrat, who was here reporting for that journal. We give below one of his letters—and should be pleased to copy to-day some of the excellent reports of the Express—but our limited space prevents us from doing so. We may find room for extracts from them in our next.

[Correspondence of the South Side Democrat.]

Latest News from the Raleigh Fair.

RALEIGH, N. C. October 18th, 1855.

Dear South Side:—I am happy to inform your readers that the exhibition here on yesterday, though pretty genefally admitted to be a comparative failure, was rather better than on the day preceding. The articles on exhibition were not numerous, but some of them of excellent quality. "Floral Hall" of which I made passing mention in my last, and into which I had not then been admitted, was adorned with many beautiful specimens of fruits, paintings, flowers, and the delicate workmanship of the fair daughters of Carolina. In wending my way through the dense crowd which thronged the hall, I was pleased to observe a manuscript map of North Carolina, which has been prepared with much care and labor by Mr. W. D. Cooke, of Raleigh.—I understand that it will soon be put in the hands of the engraver, and, I doubt not, when issued from the press it will be the most correct and complete map of the State ever published. I also observed a great improvement on the day preceding in the exhibition of horses. There were several very fast trotters and one exceedingly fleet pacer. Besides, there was a beautiful bay colt 14 months of age, not on the grounds the day previous. He was quite a favorite among the jockeys.—The goat tribe was well represented in the person of a patriachal billy goat! About 2 o'clock, the monotony of the scene was relieved by the appearance on the grounds of the D. Q. I's (Don Quixote Invincibles,) who figured grandly on skeleton horses, oxen and mules. It is needless to add that they created a large share of amusement. In this connection I must not omit to notice the "melodious discords" of Frank Johnson's colored band. The colored gentlemen discoursed their music much to the interest and pleasure of the assembled multitude.

There was a very interesting meetingof the Agricultural society in the Capitol last night.—The question as to which paper should be the Organ of the Society, the Arator or the Cultivator, was laid on the table. Judge Thos Ruffin, of Alamance, was unanimously recelected President of the Society. Dr. W. R. Holt, Hon. W A Graham, Richard Smith and John S Dancy, were chosen Vice Presidents, Thomas J Lemay, Secretary, and F. J Hutchins, Treasurer. Several gentlemen, in response to calls, addressed the meeting, among whome were Gov. Graham. Hon. A W Venable, Mr. Burgwin, Richard Smith, Gov. Morehead, Calvin Graves and Dr. Crudup. The causes of the comparative failure of the Fair were fully discussed, and with much point and force by Mr. Smith, of Halifax, who in our estimation, paid a high and well merited compliment to the Press.—He very properly attributed the meagerness of the exhibition to the apathy of the Raleigh press. From some cause or other, the Society has failed to enlist the sympathy and support of the press here, or by their probable neglect to extend courtesies commonly accorded the fraternity, have contributed to forestall any assistance from that source. After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Society adjourned. And now, it is time for me to adjourn, but before doing so, let me express the great pleasure which I have enjoyed in the City of Oaks, during my short sojourn among the kind and hospitable citizens of that city, and the hope that I may have the opportunity of making many more visits of the same sort. T.

☞ We understand there was an informal meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, in the Commons Hall, Saturday night; present, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chairman *ex officio*, Jno. S. Dancy, C. L. Hinton, R. H. Smith, and W. H. Jones. Without transacting any business they adjourned to meet in this City on the first Monday in January next.

The Edgefield Advertiser of the 10th instant, says:

"We have been visited this fall by an unusually early killing frost. The hopes of farmers are thus blighted, and the cotton crop, which has never been estimated even as high as an average crop is cut short. In many places, where the crop of cotton was thought to be the most promising, the frost has killed the top crop, and we thus judge that the crop will fall considerably below former expectations.—A gentleman who has noted the early frosts in former years, has kindly furnished us with the following statement: In 1852 the first frost was on the 15th November; in 1853, on the 25th October; in 1854, on the 15th November, and in 1865, on the 7th and 8th October."

The Georgetown Pee Dee Times, of the 10th inst., says:

"We observed in our last issue that the weather had changed cool. On Saturday after, the thermometer again rose and the day was agreeably hot; soon after night, however, the wind changed, and by Sunday morning in a heavy white frost. This delightful change continues, and our absent citizens may return with safety."

ALABAMA COTTON CROPS.—A correspondent of Pike county says:

"The cotton crop in this section of this county is not as good as it was last year. The weed is larger, but the rains of July and August last have made it shed its forms very much.

There is at least twenty per cent. more land planted in cotton this year than the one that has just past. So far as my inquiries have extended, I have found no old stock on hand. Corn and pea crops are unprecedentedly large.

For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Wilson,	Oct. 29th, evening.
Greenville,	Oct. 31st.
Trinity Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 2nd.
Washington,	Nov. 3d and 4th.
Zion Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 5th.
St. John's Church, Pitt Co.,	Nov. 7th.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The steamer Nautilus has arrived with later dates from the Brazos. Matamoras had surrendered to the revolutionists without a battle, and the city was tranquil. Sam Louis Potosi had not yet been taken. A fight of three days only left the revolutionistis in possession of the field of battle. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey,

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Sam Louis Potosi surrendered after a three days' fight. Companies of National Guards were being organized in various quarters, ready to march on the City of Mexico at any moment Vidauri should determine such a movement necessary.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 19.—Cotton is active with sales of 4,300 bales. Good middling at 8¼ cts.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Flour is firm at yesterday's rates. Wheat has declined 4 to 5 cts. Corn is unchanged. Provisions are drooping.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1855. 96—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

October 23, 1855. 96—

LOST.—ON MONDAY, 15TH INS., IN RALEIGH, or on the Road between Raleigh and Wakefield, a Port-money containing twenty dollars in cash, and a note of hand on Norfleet Ferry for twenty dollars, and several other papers not recollected. I will give five dollars to any person who may find the same so that I can get it again.—My address is Wakefield, N. C.

BENJAMIN PEARCE.

October 23, 1855. 96—3t.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ATLANTIC.

Sebastopol to be blown up—Russians again Defeated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived this morning at 8½ o'clock, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, she having sailed on the 6th.

A rise has taken place in discount, 5½ per cent. being the rate.

A commercial uneasiness is manifested.

The Cotton market is depressed and prices irregular.

Sebastopol is to be blown up, and the Allies are sinking mines for that purpose.

Gortschakoff's army is threatened by large forces of the Allies from Eupatoria and Balker.

On the 29th Sept., the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by the French Cavalry. Their loss was 50 killed and 105 prisoners.

The French loss 6 killed and 27 wounded.

Gortschakoff, on the third, reports an ineffectual movement on his left flank.

The fleet has sailed on a secret expedition supposed to Nicabaieff or Odessa.

The Russians seemed determined to meet the campaign vigorously.

The Czar at Odessa has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people informing them that he will shortly be in the Crimea.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and Greece, on account of their bombast of Russian proclivities.

The food question is still serious, both with France and Germany.

MARKETS.—Dennistown reports Cotton dull and prices further declined ¼ and closed heavy. Sales for the week forty thousand eight hundred.

The Manchester market is quiet with little business.

Floar is in better request.

Corn is quiet.

Beef is in considerable demand, especially lower qualities.

Pork is in moderate demand.

Nothing doing in Bacon.

Tallow is active.

Consols closed 87¼.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 20, 1855.

TOBACCO—The breaks are light and we have no change to notice in prices.

WHEAT—The market opened with a better feeling on Monday with sales of good to prime White at $2 09 to $2 06. On Tuesday sales were made at $2 08 for a few lots of choice white. On Wednesday there was no change.—Sales yesterday showed a slight decline. To-day, on account of the inclemency of the weather, the transactions have been limited, and we quote prime red and white at $1 96 to $2 02; common and damp parcels $1 75 to $1 85; medium $1 87½ to $1 90.

COTTON—Since our last this article has again declined and we now quote at 8½ to 8¾ for good to prime. Receipts increasing.

CORN—Receipts heavier with a poor demand. Sales at 82½ to 85c.

GUANO—The market is nearly bare with sales at $55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 20, 1855.

TURPENTINE—No sales yesterday or to-day. Only one parcel on market for which fast quotation has been offered, but not yet sold.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Further sales, yesterday of 100 bbls. at 43 cents ℔ gallon. No sales this morning; market quiet.

ROSIN—Common advanced 2½ cents yesterday, and 900 bbls. sold at $1 80 for large size barrels. No sales to-day.

TAR—208 bbls. changed hands this morning at $2 30 ℔ bbl.

BACON—1,000 lbs. N. C. cured sold from store at 17 cts ℔ lb. for hams.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 53 bales at 8⅝ cents for middling and 9 cents ℔ lb. for good middling. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine or Fether Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 b le Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw and Sausage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

New Arrivals!

FALL GOODS FOR 1855!!

T. R. FENTRESS WOULD TENDER HIS WARM acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which he has received at their hands. He trusts, by the judiciousness of his selections, the style of his workmanship, and a prompt attention to his business, to merit, not only a full continuance, but an increase, of the same.

He has just returned from New York with the most attractive FALL STOCK ever brought to this market, to which he respectfully invites general attention. This stock embraces the latest and most fashionable styles:

Black, Blue, Olive and Green French and English Cloths;
French and English Cassimeres, of every color; Vestings of every quality.
ALSO, Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts;
Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves;
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

He has also on hand a small stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell at a very slight advance above cost. Call, then, if you want *cheap Clothing!*

☞ Paris and American fashions for the Fall of 1855 just received.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle immediately, either by cash or note. The last six months' business fell due on the 1st instant, *and accounts bear interest from the expiration of each term.*

☞ Those debtors *living at a distance* will oblige the subscriber, even in the default of a settlement, by communicating their place of residence. Otherwise, he may be driven to a disagreeable necessity.

Oct. 12, 1855. 94—3t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wallington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Sianeua. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.
Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.
E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of
E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly, for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now so well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.
WM. H. BOBBITT.

Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtd

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

New Watches and Jewelry for the Fair!

I AM NOW OPENING A NEW AND Fashionable Stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., purchased with care as to styles. It is useless to state each article—the assortment is large and complete.

All who wish Watches repaired, or Jewelry made or repaired, can *now* have it done, as I have a firstrate Watch-Maker and Jeweller from the North. Work shall be faithfully executed.

☞ Old Gold and Silver bought.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1855. 93—3t.

☞ Age copy three times.

Special Term.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1855.

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell, that a SPECIAL TERM of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in December next; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof. The Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.

EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1855. 90—w6w.

Office North Carolian Railroad Co.,

SALISBURY, Sept. 5th, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL DELINquent stockholders in this Company to make payment of whatever balance may be due from them on their stock before the first day of November next, or the said stock will thereafter be sold upon ten days' public notice.

By order C. P. MENDENHALL, Treas.

Sept. 18 1855. 90—3t.

FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN SHARES IN BONDS OF THE STATE of North Carolina. For terms apply at the Star office.

Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1855. 92—6w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 80—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 89—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fal* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1858. 63—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 23, 1854. 55—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,

COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEM